which is characteristic of the latter genus, is altogether lacking in *Brenthis*.

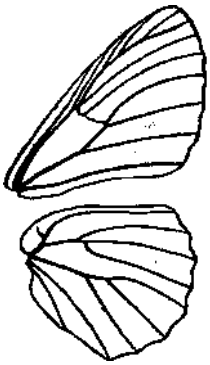

FIG. 90.—

Egg. — The eggs are subconical, almost twice as high as wide, truncated at the top, and marked with thirteen or fourteen raised longitudinal ridges connected by a multitude of smaller cross-ridges.

Larva. — The caterpillars are not noticeably different in their general appearance from those of the genus *Argynnis*, except that they are smaller and generally not as dark in color as the larvae of the latter genus. They feed, like the caterpillars of *Argynnis*, upon violets.

Chrysalis. — The chrysalis is pendant, about six tenths of an inch long, and armed with two rows of sharp conical tubercles on the back.

(i) Brenthis myrina, Cramer, Plate XV, Fig. i, ♂; Fig. 2, 3, *under side;* Plate V, Figs. 12-14, *chrysalis* (The Silver-bordered Fritillary).

Butterfly. — The upper side of the wings is fulvous; the black markings are light, the borders heavy. The fore wings on the under side are yellowish-fulvous, ferruginous at the tip. with the marginal spots lightly silvered. The hind wings are ferruginous, mottled with buff. The spots, which are small, are well silvered. Expanse, ♂, 1.40 inch; ♀, 1.70 inch.

Egg. — The egg is conoidal, about one third higher than wide, marked by sixteen or seventeen vertical ribs, between which are a number of delicate cross-lines. It is pale greenish-yellow in color.

Caterpillar. — The caterpillar has been carefully studied, and its various stages are fully described in "The Butterflies of New England," by Dr. Scudder. In its final stage it is about seven eighths of an inch long, dark olive-brown, marked with green, the segments being adorned with fleshy tubercles armed with needle-shaped projections, the tubercles on the side of the first thoracic segment being four times as long as the others, cylindrical in form, and blunt at the upper end, the spines projecting upward at an angle of forty-five degrees to the axis of the tubercle.